

# THE MAN WHO MADE DIXIE FAMOUS

ANNA B. A. BROWN

Some years ago young Lew Fields, in talking to aged Dan Emmett, recalled the fact that he would always be among the immortals, because he had composed "Dixie." Emmett modestly replied: "No, the fame is not mine. True, I wrote 'Dixie' and made it popular on the stage, but it was a Southern musician who arranged it for his hand and gave it to the world."

This Southern musician is Herman Arnold, of Memphis, pianist, bandmaster, director of many orchestras. He was the first to orchestrate "Dixie," the popular vaudeville melody that Emmett had composed a few minutes before in a gap in his New York program. It was played first by a band at the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederacy. And the tale is a romantic one.

Professor Arnold was a very young fellow then. He had been in America with his father and two brothers only seven years. He was a native of Germany, born near Leipzig in 1837. His orchestra played an engagement in Montgomery some time in 1859. He went serenading one night with some of his music-loving friends there, and because of this serenade met a beautiful Southern girl, and immediately signed up for concerts for the next year. He remained after that to teach and to organize a band, of which his orchestra was the nucleus, and the fact that the pretty Southern girl was still in Montgomery had something to do, it seems, with the musical progress of that city.

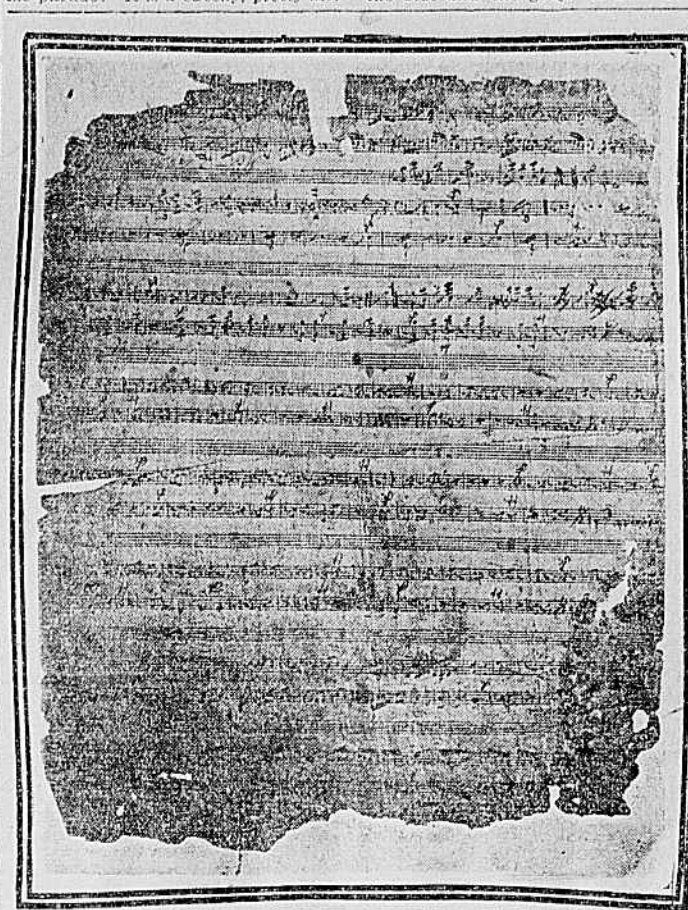
This band was known as Arnold's Southern American Band. It was the only one in the South except the one in New Orleans, and the first one that Alabama had ever had. It was an institution that met with speedy appropriation. Rooms were set aside in the State House for the practice of the band and to be used as instruction rooms by the young bandmasters. The Governor and his staff dropped in to hear the lessons and the rehearsals, and the men of the organization were well-nigh to having their heads turned with praise. One day the band went to Selma, going by boat down the river, for there was no railway then running the towage together. It was when the South was in a ferment and disruption near. The band played to the ears of such as "Suwanee River," and the town went wild over it. The South was music-loving, and music-mad in those days. Not long before that Jenny Lind had come by boat from Nashville to Memphis to sing before an enthusiastic people and have her carriage dragged back to the boat by admirers. True, her maid was in the carriage, and Miss Lind walked, heavily veiled, in the crowd, but none was the wiser, and the crowd had paid the compliment it intended.

At Selma Arnold had gifts of jewelry, canes, trinkets showered on him. A bag of 50 goldpieces was handed him as he left for the boat on his return trip to Montgomery.

The ferment in the South grew greater. In the winter South Carolina withdrew from the Union. Others followed. On February 4, 1862, a Constitutional convention was held in Montgomery. The convention was modeled after the one which each side of the divided country

thought the other side had treated with contempt and disrespect. The changes were significant. Instead of "We, the people of the United States," the Constitution for the newly created Southern Confederacy read, "We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character." This Constitution was adopted on February 8, and on February 9 the President was chosen. This was Jefferson Davis, for some time Secretary of War and member of the United States Congress.

The inauguration exercises were to be held on February 18. The bandmaster was to furnish music for the occasion, music for parades, balls, conventions and other political rallies. There was little available that was suitable. Something new must be had for the presidential inauguration, anyway. The pretty Southern girl had capitulated by now and was Mrs. Arnold. To her came an inspiration: "Mr. Arnold, why not play 'Dixie' for the parade? It is a catchy, pretty air."



ARNOLD'S ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF "DIXIE"

It had been heard on the stage at Montgomery and had appealed to the popular taste. It had only been played on a piano so far.

The idea seemed good. Professor Arnold set to work arranging it for the uses of his various band instruments, and on a sheet of paper made a rough draft of the arrangement. The band rehearsed this with other music for several days. It seemed worthy a good place on the program. So when the procession was formed on the morning of February 18, 1862, at the Exchange Hotel, to escort the President-elect, Jefferson Davis, to the State House, shortly to become the Capitol of the Confederacy, Arnold's band was placed at the head, with the First Alabama Regiment next, and as the carriage, drawn by six gray horses, swung into place, the band played "Dixie."

And this was the first time in the history of that most popular of all American airs that "Dixie" was ever played by a band, given a place among the street airs and placed in the repertoire of the whistling, singing, cheering public.

The band played the air many times that day. It was stationed near the steps of the State House, when Davis, standing before a little table, took the oath of office and made an address. Then slowly a flag fluttered to the staff above the State House. It was a flag with the tri-colors of liberty, stripes of alternating red and white, with a cluster of white stars on a blue field. Somewhere near the building a cannon boomed. The crowd turned to the band. "Dixie! Dixie!" it cried, and over and over again the band played "Dixie." Since then it is safe to say that no crowd has ever heard the tune played through in silence. The music is usually played out before the band has "turned the tune."

Prophetic Davis, two days after his inauguration, wrote his wife: "I was inaugurated here Monday, having reached here on Saturday night. The audience was large and brilliant. Upon my weary heart was showered smiles, plaudits, flowers; but beyond them I saw troubles and thorns innumerable."

The troubles came swiftly, but the air that Arnold had given to the South

felt was guaranteed to them in the Constitution adopted by the thirteen "Colonies" seventy odd years before. The rebel yell went with it—

"The cry that rang through Shiloh's woods  
And Chickamauga's solitude,  
The fierce South cheering on her sons."

Davis has passed on to a greater reward than the South ever gave him for the sacrifice he made in taking a leadership for which he did not deem himself fitted; a reward beyond the trappings of Fort Monroe and the citizenship denied. The seal of the Confederate States, brave in its wreaths and letters of gold and its "Deo Vincit," is only a souvenir of a cause that was lost. The flag that Davis accepted, protesting, as a substitute for the stars and stripes of the United States, is a thing now only for song and story. A reunited nation garlands alike the graves of those who wore the blue and the gray. A new South

was making history that on the back of the old and the notes of a waltz he was arranging for his band. The paper is yellow and old, but it is one of the most valuable in the South, both from a musician's and a patriotic Southerner's point of view, and when

the Married People's Card Club was entertained Tuesday evening by Mrs. A. Ray Hunt, in Bank Street. There were three tables of bridge. The guest prize, a fancy bag, was won by Miss Katharine Brothman, the woman's prize, a fancy plate, by Mrs. L. D. Tanner, and the men's prize, a brass match-safe, by R. L. Woodward.

The Magazine Club was entertained at 4 o'clock this afternoon by Miss Marie Woodward, in Bank Street. Miss Martha Darden entertained the S. P. Club at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Harry Vasey, of Norfolk, has finished a visit with Miss Virginia Lynch.

Miss Rosa Bruce has returned from a visit to Norfolk friends.

Mrs. Robert Jones, of Norfolk, has returned home after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. King, in West Washington Street.

Miss Jones is visiting friends in Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Harry S. Herman, of Norfolk, this week has been a guest of Mrs. L. S. Baker, in Main Street.

Mrs. Murray Priest and mother, Mrs. Hardy, of Richmond, have been entertained this week by the Misses Jordan.

The Suffolk Literary Club was entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. James H. Worbit.

Miss Margaret Phillips has arrived home from Hollins Institute.

## Chase City Social News.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Chase City, Va., January 23.—Hon. Joseph Schenck, of the House of Representatives, from Halifax county, and Hon. McNeill, dean of the law department at Richmond College, were in town this week.

R. L. Jeffreys and Wright Owen returned from St. Louis Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Wildman, of Florida, visited her son, Mr. W. D. Wildman, last week.

Alfred Houston, of Jacksonville, is visiting his mother, Mrs. R. D. Patterson, this week.

S. S. Eiam, of Richmond, spent Sunday here with his brother, Colonel Eiam.

Richard Wildman, of the University of North Carolina, is spending a few days this week with his brother, W. D. Wildman, on Academy Street.

Miss Snyder, of Washington, and Mrs. W. G. Owens, of Richmond, are visiting Mrs. Tom Boswell.

George Endley is in Richmond. Mrs. Belle Pearson, of New York City, who has been with her father, Hon. E. B. Goode, for some time, will leave for home before the week.

Miss Isabelle Norvell, who has been visiting friends in North Carolina, has returned.

King George Social News.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] The young men of King George gave a dance Tuesday night at the Junior Order hall in honor of Misses Edna Thompson and Gladys Holman, of Washington, who are guests of the Misses Lewis at "Marmion." A large number of young people were present.

C. T. Dargatz, of Washington, is visiting his mother, Mrs. H. T. Garrett.

C. S. Hunter, who has been in Richmond and Washington, has returned.

Florence Garnett, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. H. T. Garrett, has returned from Washington, after a prolonged visit.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Bruce, of Washington, have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ashton Minor at "Alto."

Miss Helen Lewis is visiting friends in Washington.

Norwood Social News.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Norwood, Va., January 23.—Captain Steadman and little Miss Lila Gray left last week to spend some time in Washington.

C. Cabell Robinson has returned to his home in El Paso, Tex.

Miss Anna Turner spent last week with Miss Nettie Cash, of Midway.

Russell Akers and the Misses Akers, of Gladstone, were the guests of Miss Winnie Bolton Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. J. J. Gregory left here on Monday to visit his home in Greenville county.

Cismont Social News.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Cismont, Va., January 23.—Beautiful Grace Church is to be open on Sunday morning, when divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Henry Baker, of Trinity Church, Fredericksburg.

The Chesapeake and Ohio survey through the country has created a great deal of consternation, and where it will be and who will suffer most is a matter of conjecture, for several lines have been run. The railroads are not respectful of persons, and complaints are heard on every side of the survey being laid through front yards, back yards, barns, kitchens and even parlors.

Mrs. Houghton, of "Brookwood," has been quite ill for the past fortnight. The Coburn Bridge Club has missed its weekly card game at her lovely home, where her gracious hospitality has made the club meeting always a time of absolute pleasure and joy.

Miss Charlotte Randolph, of "Cloverfield," has been visiting Mrs. Houghton.

Mrs. Murray Bockcock, of "Castella," was in Charlottesville on Monday.

Aylett Everett, Jr., of Kinloch, has just recovered from a severe case of chickenpox, and is able to return to his studies at school.

John Jones, of New York, is visiting the family of E. Y. Money.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Dr. Robert Shuckeloff, of Haymarket, and Miss Mary Bolling, eldest daughter of Bartlett Bolling, of Preston Heights.

Miss Marshall, of Charlottesville, is visiting Mr. Julian Morris, at Campbell.

The Klavish hunt has found bad going lately, rain and snow have rendered the soil too heavy for good sport.

Mr. Muddy roads have made the highways more safe and serene traveling for riders and drivers. No automobile could plow its way through

available rooms have been provided for the growing Confederate collection in Memphis, Professor Arnold will give this manuscript to be preserved to the South with its souvenirs of other days, with its memories and its glories.

Albemarle mud, when it gets in really good shape—mud, flatness and horns are left at home, and the community can fare forth with no danger to life or limb from the vagaries of a horse suddenly panic-stricken by the rush and snort of a warring car.

Mr. and Mrs. Sholto Douglas, of Beaulieu, are expected home very soon from England. Jones is visiting friends in Newark, N. J.

Mrs. James Page, of the university, is visiting at Keswick farm, near Fredericksburg.

The Alpha Sigma Club greatly enjoyed a delightful meeting at the Cismont Hall Thursday last. Every member was present.

Spotsylvania Social News.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Spotsylvania, Va., January 23.—N. B. Kinney, of Fredericksburg, has returned home after a short stay of several days in Spotsylvania.

Nelson V. Carter, of McHenry, has been the guest of friends in Spotsylvania.

Colonel R. C. Haynes, of Spotsylvania, is the guest of his friends in Washington.

William E. Owens, of Washington, has returned home after a sojourn of several days at Sunlight, Va.

Miss Mary Brown, of Snell, Va., is at home again after a visit of two months to West Virginia.

Maxie Haynes, of Mt. Pleasant, Va., is at home again after visiting friends at Fredericksburg.

J. P. H. Crismond has returned home after visiting Richmond.

The Misses Smith, of Baltimore, are guests of friends in Spotsylvania, and Fredericksburg.

A machine administered the law it would be carried out with mechanical exactness, without prejudice or partiality, but when a living human being is in the hands of the law, inequality is unavoidable. The most conscientious judge, armed at all points against external influence, is yet unconsciously human, biased by his personal appearance, the voice, the intelligence, the cultivation and the social position of the persons before him, and the point of the law, the wayward turn from favor to severity in his hands, as the magnetic needle is turned by the electric current.

This source of error in the enforcement of the laws can be reduced to its minimum, but never entirely done away with.

Equality before the law is difficult, but social equality is absolutely inconceivable. It stands in opposition to all the development of the world, to the progress of the organic world, to the progress of the human mind, to the progress of the human race.

We, who stand upon the firm foundation of the scientific view of the world, recognize the inequality between living beings the impulse towards all development and perfection, the struggle for existence, the inexhaustible variety of the human variety and wealth of form and appearance in nature, is nothing else than a perpetual demonstration of inequality.

A being, who is better equipped than his fellows, makes his superiority felt by them; he deprives them of part of their share of the life before them by nature, and prevents the possibility of the full display of their individuality, in order to attain more space for the manifestation of his own.

The oppressed inferior revolt, the oppressor overpowers them. In this struggle the powers of the weak grow stronger and the faculties of the strong attain to their highest possibilities. The appearance of any especially endowed individual in the species is in this way a benefit to the entire race, advancing in one or more steps.

The most imperfect individuals are destroyed in this struggle for the first place, and vanish. The average type becomes continually nobler and better. The generation of to-day taken as a whole, stands where the exceptionally endowed beings stood in the last generation, and the generation of tomorrow will stand to the right of leaders of to-day. It is an endless progression, always forward.

The masses are trying to raise themselves to the level of the distinguished men, and the latter are pushing forward to maintain the inequality now existing between them and the masses, and to increase it. The constant exertion of the various faculties, unifying effort on both sides, and the constant progress towards the realization of the ideal.

The superior men call the struggle made by those beneath them to attain to their level, the inferior call the efforts made by the superior to maintain their supremacy, pride. But these are only manifestations of that natural property of matter—namely, which causes it to consider every effort, even if it is necessary and salutary, as unpleasant for the moment, and to resist it. The inferior are compelled to effort, can never be accepted as a proof against its usefulness.

Shall All Men Ever Be Equal?

By MAX NORDAU

Equality is a chimera of bookworms and visionaries, who have never studied nature and humanity with their own eyes. The French Revolution thought it had condensed the thoughts of encyclopedists when it announced its motto to be: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

Liberty? So far, right. If this word has any meaning at all it can only be that the obstacles have been removed which hindered or prevented the free play of the natural powers of the individual and of society; obstacles usually in the form of laws, which swayed their existence to the superstition and folly of short-sighted men.

Fraternity? Oh, this is a sublime word, the ideal goal of human progress, a presage of the condition of our race at the time when it attains to the summit of its fullest development, a time still far remote.

But equality? That is a mere creature of the imagination, for which there is no room in any sensible discussion. In justice to the period preceding the French Revolution it must be said that it never discussed and proclaimed social equality, but merely demanded equality before the laws.

The authors and leaders of the great revolution did not publish this distinction; they sought for a striking and an appealing word, and in their famous motto sacrificed accuracy to brevity. Thus "Equality" without any modifying term, appeared in the trail of the revolutionary program, and the multitudes, who are apt to repeat

party cries without reflection, adopted the term as meaning equality in the sense in which it is accepted by the democrats of the Parisian wine shops.

Equality even before the laws is possible only in theory; in reality it is impracticable. It is true that if

it is to be hoped that in the many changes that are being made in the management of the schools of the country, the penmanship will be included in the subjects that are to receive special attention and in which there is to be reformation.

It is not enough to compare the penmanship of the graduates of the colleges of the present day with that of the penmanship of the graduates of the colleges of the past. The penmanship of the present day is not to be compared with that of the past, but with that of the future. The penmanship of the future is not to be compared with that of the past, but with that of the future.

Persons of the present day write without any attempt at legible cursive, and the penmanship of the future is not to be compared with that of the present, but with that of the future. The penmanship of the future is not to be compared with that of the present, but with that of the future.

I do not mean that it is necessary for the pupils and students of the era to waste time acquiring a penmanship equal to steel engraving, but it is certainly desirable that what is written be legible, and that the penmanship be a character that any one could read it readily.

Horace Greeley had an unenviable reputation for his bad writing, and it would seem that many persons are trying to copy his hieroglyphics, which conveyed various meanings, according to the disposition of those who undertook to read what he wrote.

The story is told that a discharged employe, to whom Mr. Greeley gave a letter in which he expressed his condemnation of the character of the employe and his general worthlessness, was taken by the discharged party, being unable to read Mr. Greeley's letter, were told by the applicant that it was a letter of indorsement from Mr. Greeley. This being accepted as true, he was given employment at a larger salary than he had received from Mr. Greeley.

The use of stenography and typewriting in business and in the schools is a very great difference in this matter, but it should be the business or educational institution that expressed his opinion in penmanship to enable them to express themselves legibly with the pen.

There was much pleasure that Mrs. Ella Young (superintendent of the schools of Chicago) has called and presented to a firm, whose members are careful in their handwriting, a good handwriting specimen of the curriculum of the public schools.

Girls educated in convents usually write much better than those educated in boarding schools, because of the fact that the sisters are very painstaking in everything they do, and they are careful in their handwriting.

President Roosevelt, in asking a party to submit a matter to him in a letter, has emphasized the fact and the importance of the matter, and he wished it to be typewritten as he had no time to waste on deciphering illegible penmanship. It would be a good thing if the penmanship of the future is not to be compared with that of the present, but with that of the future.

There was a time when social correspondence was written altogether in a pen, but as the typewriter became more popular it is no longer considered discourteous to send communications to a friend in penmanship. This may or may not be a good thing, but it certainly prevents many mistakes being made, if

## CAUGHT RED-HANDED

Any one caught red-handed in this city at this time of the year will have no difficulty in escaping through the use of a little possum, which, when applied to the hands, acts just as it does on the nose, clearing the skin over night and making short work of pimples, rash, redness, roughness, split skin, blotches, etc. Redness, herpes, letter, piles, salt rheum, rash, eruptions, tumors, warts, scabs and every form of itch, including barber's itch and itching feet. Blennish such as dimples, red noses, muddy and inflamed skin disappear almost immediately when possum is applied, the complexion being cleared over night. Every drugist keeps both the possum (for minor troubles) and the 32 grain, and either of these may be obtained from the following reliable drug stores. But no one is ever asked to purchase possum without first obtaining a sample, which will be sent by mail, free of charge, on request, by the Emergency Laboratories, 25 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York City.

a machine administered the law it would be carried out with mechanical exactness, without prejudice or partiality, but when a living human being is in the hands of the law, inequality is unavoidable. The most conscientious judge, armed at all points against external influence, is yet unconsciously human, biased by his personal appearance, the voice, the intelligence, the cultivation and the social position of the persons before him, and the point of the law, the wayward turn from favor to severity in his hands, as the magnetic needle is turned by the electric current.

This source of error in the enforcement of the laws can be reduced to its minimum, but never entirely done away with.

Equality before the law is difficult, but social equality is absolutely inconceivable. It stands in opposition to all the development of the world, to the progress of the organic world, to the progress of the human mind, to the progress of the human race.

We, who stand upon the firm foundation of the scientific view of the world, recognize the inequality between living beings the impulse towards all development and perfection, the struggle for existence, the inexhaustible variety of the human variety and wealth of form and appearance in nature, is nothing else than a perpetual demonstration of inequality.

A being, who is better equipped than his fellows, makes his superiority felt by them; he deprives them of part of their share of the life before them by nature, and prevents the possibility of the full display of their individuality, in order to attain more space for the manifestation of his own.

The oppressed inferior revolt, the oppressor overpowers them. In this struggle the powers of the weak grow stronger and the faculties of the strong attain to their highest possibilities. The appearance of any especially endowed individual in the species is in this way a benefit to the entire race, advancing in one or more steps.

The most imperfect individuals are destroyed in this struggle for the first place, and vanish. The average type becomes continually nobler and better. The generation of to-day taken as a whole, stands where the exceptionally endowed beings stood in the last generation, and the generation of tomorrow will stand to the right of leaders of to-day. It is an endless progression, always forward.

The masses are trying to raise themselves to the level of the distinguished men, and the latter are pushing forward to maintain the inequality now existing between them and the masses, and to increase it. The constant exertion of the various faculties, unifying effort on both sides, and the constant progress towards the realization of the ideal.

The superior men call the struggle made by those beneath them to attain to their level, the inferior call the efforts made by the superior to maintain their supremacy, pride. But these are only manifestations of that natural property of matter—namely, which causes it to consider every effort, even if it is necessary and salutary, as unpleasant for the moment, and to resist it. The inferior are compelled to effort, can never be accepted as a proof against its usefulness.

Shall All Men Ever Be Equal?

By MAX NORDAU

Equality is a chimera of bookworms and visionaries, who have never studied nature and humanity with their own eyes. The French Revolution thought it had condensed the thoughts of encyclopedists when it announced its motto to be: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

Liberty? So far, right. If this word has any meaning at all it can only be that the obstacles have been removed which hindered or prevented the free play of the natural powers of the individual and of society; obstacles usually in the form of laws, which swayed their existence to the superstition and folly of short-sighted men.

Fraternity? Oh, this is a sublime word, the ideal goal of human progress, a presage of the condition of our race at the time when it attains to the summit of its fullest development, a time still far remote.

But equality? That is a mere creature of the imagination, for which there is no room in any sensible discussion. In justice to the period preceding the French Revolution it must be said that it never discussed and proclaimed social equality, but merely demanded equality before the laws.

The authors and leaders of the great revolution did not publish this distinction; they sought for a striking and an appealing word, and in their famous motto sacrificed accuracy to brevity. Thus "Equality" without any modifying term, appeared in the trail of the revolutionary program, and the multitudes, who are apt to repeat

party cries without reflection, adopted the term as meaning equality in the sense in which it is accepted by the democrats of the Parisian wine shops.

Equality even before the laws is possible only in theory; in reality it is impracticable. It is true that if

it is to be hoped that in the many changes that are being made in the management of the schools of the country, the penmanship will be included in the subjects that are to receive special attention and in which there is to be reformation.

It is not enough to compare the penmanship of the graduates of the colleges of the present day with that of the penmanship of the graduates of the colleges of the past. The penmanship of the present day is not to be compared with that of the past, but with that of the future. The penmanship of the future is not to be compared with that of the present, but with that of the future.

Persons of the present day write without any attempt at legible cursive, and the penmanship of the future is not to be compared with that of the present, but with that of the future. The penmanship of the future is not to be compared with that of the present, but with that of the future.

I do not mean that it is necessary for the pupils and students of the era to waste time acquiring a penmanship equal to steel engraving, but it is certainly desirable that what is written be legible, and that the penmanship be a character that any one could read it readily.

Horace Greeley had an unenviable reputation for his bad writing, and it would seem that many persons are trying to copy his hieroglyphics, which conveyed various meanings, according to the disposition of those who undertook to read what he wrote.

The story is told that a discharged employe, to whom Mr. Greeley gave a letter in which he expressed his condemnation of the character of the employe and his general worthlessness, was taken by the discharged party, being unable to read Mr. Greeley's letter, were told by the applicant that it was a letter of indorsement from Mr. Greeley. This being accepted as true, he was given employment at a larger salary than he had received from Mr. Greeley.

The use of stenography and typewriting in business and in the schools is a very great difference in this matter, but it should be the business or educational institution that expressed his opinion in penmanship to enable them to express themselves legibly with the pen.

There was much pleasure that Mrs. Ella Young (superintendent of the schools of Chicago) has called and presented to a firm, whose members are careful in their handwriting, a good handwriting specimen of the curriculum of the public schools.

Girls educated in convents usually write much better than those educated in boarding schools, because of the fact that the sisters are very painstaking in everything they do, and they are careful in their handwriting.

President Roosevelt, in asking a party to submit a matter to him in a letter, has emphasized the fact and the importance of the matter, and he wished it to be typewritten as he had no time to waste on deciphering illegible penmanship. It would be a good thing if the penmanship of the future is not to be compared with that of the present, but with that of the future.

There was a time when social correspondence was written altogether in a pen, but as the typewriter became more popular it is no longer considered discourteous to send communications to a friend in penmanship. This may or may not be a good thing, but it certainly prevents many mistakes being made, if

Get the Happy Mood.

Post Toasties

With cream or fruit

for a breakfast starter, are sure to produce it.

And there's a lot in starting the day right.

You're bound to hand happiness to some one as you go along—the more sunshine you give, the more you get.

Post Toasties will increase the happiness of the whole family.

"The Memory Lingers."

Pkgs. 10c and 15c.

POSTUM CEREAL